Reviews of Population Policy

*220. SHRI NARAYAN ATHAWALAY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have recently reviewed performance of the efforts of population control under new population policy;

(b) if so, the details of the results achieved and deficiencies noticed, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government are working out new strategies for different regions based on performance and identification of problems to bring the population growth to a desirable level in urban and rural areas integrating child and women health and package of incentives under poverty alleviation programme;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action plan for the current year and Ninth Plan period; and

(e) the details of performance of Maharashtra in implementation of population policy and programme during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY) : (a), (b) and (e) Performance under the Family Welfare Programme is being continuously reviewed Statewise performance, in terms of birth rate, infant mortality rate, couple protection rate and fertility rate is given in the Statement enclosed.

The States of Goa and Kerala show the lowest birth rates, while Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan have the highest birth rates. In, infant mortality rates, Goa and Kerala are again the lowest, while Orissa and Madhya Pradesh had the highest infant mortality rates. In total fertility rates, among the major States covered by the Sample Registration System (SRS), Kerala and Tamil Nadu had the lowest, while Uttar Pradesh and Bihar were the highest.

With birth rate of 24.5, infant mortality rate of 55 and total fertility rate of 2.9, Maharashtra is one of the midperforming States. The couple protection rate in Maharashtra was 51.0% in 1997, against the national average of 45.4%.

(c) and (d) Under the Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Programme, a differential strategy has been adopted for various districts, in respect of reducing the mortality and morbidity among women and children. The Reproductive and Child Health Programme provides for a set of interventions common to the whole country, and additional interventions depending on the status of RCH in the district concerned. This will be supplemented by enhancement of local capacity through district or city specific projects. In addition, distinct needs of population in urban slums, tribal areas and adolescents will be addressed through special additional programmes. For contraceptives, the reliability and regularity in availability particularly through social marketing of contraceptives, is being emphasised. At all levels upgradation of skills and quality of services will be the highest priority during the IX Plan.

No individual incentives are proposed under the Family Welfare Programme.

Statement

Statewise Performance in Family Welfare

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	Crude Birth Rate (per 1000 population	Infant Mortality Rate (Per 1000 live births)	Couple Protection Rate (% as on 31.03.97	Total Fertility Rate (1993)
1	2	3	4	5	6
	INDIA	28.3	74	45.4	3.5
	STATES				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24.2	67	46.9	2.7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	23.8	63+	12.1	NA
3.	Assam	29.3	77	19.1	3.3
4.	Bihar	32.1	73	21.1	4.6
5.	Gujarat	26.7	62	57.4	3.2
6.	Goa	14.7	14+	32.9	NA
7.	Haryana	29.9	69	53.9	3.7
8.	Himachal Pradesh	25.2	63	55.3	2.8
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	NA	NA	17.6	NA
10.	Karnataka	24.1	62	55.6	2.9
11.	Kerala	18.0	15	46.7	1.7
12.	Madhya Pradesh	33.2	99	47.4	4.2
13.	Maharashtra	24.5	55	51.0	2.9
14.	Manipur	20.6	27+	23.7	NA
15.	Meghalaya	29.0	45+	4.0	NA
16.	Mizoram	NA	NA	44.2	NA
17.	Nagaland	20.1*	6+	8.1	NA
18.	Orissa	27.8	103	39.5	3.1
19.	Punjab	24.6	54	76.9	3.0
20.	Rajasthan	33.3	86	32.6	4.5

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Sikkim	22.5	47+	23.7	NA
22.	Tamil Nadu	20.3	54	51.7	2.1
23.	Tripura	18.9	45+	26.3	NA
24.	Uttar Pradesh	34.8	86	37.2	5.2
25.	West Bengal	23.6	58	34.2	3.0
Union Territories					
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	18.7	32+	40.9	NA
2.	Chandigarh	19.5	42+	38.3	NA
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	29.7	78+	35.6	NA
4.	Daman & Diu	21.8	36+	36.8	NA
5.	Delhi	23.3	39+	33.9	NA
6.	Lakshadeep	25.5	37+	9.6	NA
7.	Pondichery	20.1	25+	65.7	NA

Source : Col (3) and (4), Sample Registration System (SRS) data for 1995. Col (6) SRS data for 1993. Col (5) Programme Data.

NA : Not Available.

* : Figures related to SRS 1994.

\+ : Three year moving average (1993-95).

[Translation]

Survey of Houses of Kashmiri Pandits

2236. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted regarding the displaced Kashmiri Pandits;

(b) if so, the number of houses of Kashmiri Pandits lying vacant;

(c) the number of such houses illegally occupied by other people;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to evict these houses from the illegal possessions; and

(e) whether the Union Government propose to provide any economic assistance for reconstruction of these houses of Kashmiri Pandits if damaged?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN) : (a) to (c) As per information made available by the State Government, there are 19,288 houses of Kashmiri migrants in the Valley out of which 13,840 are lying vacant. Of the remaining houses, some are occupied by the security forces and rent, as fixed by the State Government, is given to the owners. There are also some cases of illegal occupation of these houses.

(d) The Government of J&K have enacted 'The Jammu and Kashmir Migrants Immovable Property (Preservation, Protection and Restraint of Distress Sales) Act, 1997 on 2.6.1997, which provides for taking over of properties of migrants by the District Magistrate concerned. Provision has been made to take necessary action for eviction of illegal occupants. The Act also provides for payment of compensation to the owner which will be charged from the unauthorised occupant.

(e) The Government of India will provide all necessary and possible assistance, to the State Government in this regard.

[English]

Development of Slums

2237. SHRI G.A. CHARAN REDDY : Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether six slums are being developed under Slum Improvement Project of the British aided Overseas Development Authority in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether more funds were sanctioned by Overseas Development Authority for the development of other slums in Andhra Pradesh;

(d) if so, the details thereof and work undertaken so far; and

(e) the time by which the slum under the Slum Development Projects in the State are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) and (b) The Overseas Development Authority is supporting three slum improvement projects in Andhra Pradesh. Details are given in enclosed Statement.

(c) No, Sir, but the Government of Andhra Pradesh